So many lads, and lasses small, To feed them all, to clothe them all, Must surely tax his wit; I see his thatch when I look out, His branching roses creep abou And vines half smother it.

Lettice White.

Three white-haired urchins climb his eaves, And title watch-fires heap with leaves,
And milky filberts hoard;
And there his oldest daughter stands
With downcast eyes, and skillful hands
Before her ironing-board.

She comforts all her mother's days, And with her sweet, obedient ways She makes her labor light; So sweet to hear, so fair to see! O, she is much too good for me, That lovely Lettice White!

'T is hard to feel one's self a fool! With that same lass I went to school,
I then was great, and wise;
She read upon an easier book,
And I—I never cared to look Into her sky blue eyes.

And now I know they must be there, Sweet eyes, behind those lashes fair, That will not raise their rim; If maids be shy, he cures who can;
But if a man be shy—a man—
Why then the worse for him! My mother cries, "For such a lad A wife is easy to be had, And always to be found; A finer scholar scarce can be, And for a foot and leg," says she, "He beats the country round.

"My handsome boy must stoop his head,
To clear her door, whom he would wed;"
Weak praise, but fondly sung!"
O mother, scholars sometimes fail—
And what can foot and leg avail,
To him that wants a tongue!" When by her ironing-board I sit,

And bring me forth theirstore;

Dark cluster grapes of dusty blue, And small sweet apples, bright of huo, And crimson to the core. But she abideth silent, fair;
All shaded by her flaxen hair,
The blushes come, and go;
I look, and I no more can speak
Than the red sun that on her cheek
Smiles as he lieth low.

Sometimes the roses by the latch, Or scarlet vine-leaves from her thatch, Come sailing down like birds; When from their drifts her board I clear She thanks me, but I searce can hear The shyly-utiered words.

Oft have I wood sweet Lettice White, By day-light, and by candle-light When the two were spart. Some better day, come on space, And let me tell her face to face: "Maiden, thou hast my heart!"

How gently rock you poplars high, Against the reach of primrose sky With heaven's pale candles stored! She sees them all, sweet Lettice White; I'll e'en go sit again to-night Beside her ironing-board!

THE EATON-BOURGANANI-BANDOLPH

Further Details of the Case The Successive Phases of the Italian Adventurer's Courtship and Marriage-New Developments-A Down-Town Merchant Involved in a Conspiracy to Extort Moneys-Bourgananias

In our issue of yesterday we gave a general outline principally concerned. We are now able to give, from authen

principally concerned. We are now and to gran, from which and the sources, further and interesting details of the early history of the Italian Bourganani (in connection with his courtship and marriage of the widow of Gen. Eaton) and also some new percuniary personal discioures not yet made public.

Mrs. Gen. Esten was originally a Miss Margaret O'Nell, daughter of William O'Nell of Washington. She was married at an early age to Purser Timbereake—afterward to Gen. Eston—who died, leaving ner a wealthy, fashlomable and celebrated widow. Walle residing in Washington under these highly anaptetons circumstances, no longer young, but full of talent and vivacity, she attended, one eventug, a ball given at Stott's Hall. On this occasion, she was accompanied by har grandonlidren, and they directed her notice to a young Italian, Antonio Bourganani by name, of rather stott build, decidedly handsome, with invariant curly hair, graceful, and, at first sight, pleasing. The grandonlidren conceived a liking for this Italian, and ascertaining that he was a danoing-master by profession, expressed a wish to attend his school. Mrs. Eaton yielded to institute and made the necessary arrangements, paying the advance fee, \$00 per quarces an size two obligation, and accompanying them in the evenings to the dancing-master we establian mest. At last one of her children approached Mrs. Eaton, and statum, with that cloquence with which youth always asks a favor for those whom it loves, that Signor Bourganani was very poor, and was obliged to walk a long way to and from between his school and his humble boarding-house, requested of his grandonder that she would be kind enough to allow Signor Bourganani permission to take a meal at her loose occasionally. To this request Mrs. Eaton, who had been educated in the somewhat hangkty code of the ancient regime, replied by a decided negativo.

Time passed on, and Sig. Beurganani opened an additional

Time passed on, and Sig. Beurganani opened an additional dancing school at Alexandria, which was inaugurated with what is termed infoommon parlance." a grand ball—that is, as "grand" as his very limited finances would allow. To this ball the grandchildren were invited, and, receiving permission, attended, and were the recipients of the dancing-master's most claborate attentions. Especially was this the case with the girl Emily, then a child of 10 or 11 years of age, who returned home delighted with the ball, and especially erraptured in her childish way with Sig. Bourganani, whose praise she never wearled of repeating to her grandmother. From the date of this Alexandria ball Emily became devoted alike to the person and the interest of Bourganani, and as she was of a spirit and determination far beyond her years, her affection took a practical share. One afternoon Mrs. Raton on entering her house beheld in the hall an old trunk, with the initials A. B. She tinquired of a servant to whom the trunk belonged, and was answered that Miss Emily had superintended its arrival. Emily was sent for, and replied bodly that it was "Signer Hourganani's trunk, and that she had told him that he might live there with them—he would be no trouble, would sleep anywhere; and then he was so handsome, and so poor, and had no friends or hone." The child pleaded and argued with such earnestness that, under protest and agrainst her better judgment, Bourganani was allowed to take up his abode under the very roof last had been the special local habitation" of Gen. Exton. And thus the Italians first step to fortune and to infamy was taken. He entered his new home with soiled lines, and shaby gented frees, but Mrs. Eaton, having finally determined to befriead him, executed her intention with the atmost zeal. She loaned him a fam of money, purchased him as gentlemanly outfit, and treated him with consideration. He was but 29 years of age, and she regarded him as a mere boy. The boy, however, had all the outning of the man, and bited his time.

been honest and unselfish, satisfied only to do and say as had deemed best; and, spite of all opposition, Bourganani persely erect.

He was somewhat of a poet, this Italian, and he talked to Mrs. Eaton of his "feelings" and his "dreams," and at length committed himself by a declaration. Mrs. Eaton at first isnighed at him, and told him "not to be a fool in the presence of his, mether" but, ridicale proof, the adventurer talked on and by mere power of tongue, overcame alike Mrs. Eaton a scrupics and common sense. The lady's mother, too, had been fascionated by the Italian (who seems to have had that italight of the snare by which it is enabled to destroy the bird), and warmly approved of Bourganani's proposal. At least, by the nide of Gen. Eaten's grave, the adventurer demanded a definite and final answer, and received one in the affirmative. The report of this singular "engagement" created alike public comment and demestic confussion. The Press was "exercised" on the subject, the hady's friende gave her advice and wrote her letters, and the grandson above referred to absointely struck her in his wrath at the announcement of the "bettethal," and vowed venceance upon the very life of the Itakan. Three ministers of the gospel heing requested to marry the lilensorted couple, refused to do so, and any man save Bourganani would have despaired, but he an equal combination of Aquestia Cesar and the devil crafty as the one and cruel as the other, persevered; a minister was procured who mitted them, though he frankly bold Mrs. Eaton that, under the circumstances, he would rather bury her than marry her, and Mrs. Eaton Cessed to be, and Madame Bourganani regned in her stend. Thus the Italian beggar, immage vender and dancing master "married mones" and become the husband of one of the "celebrated women" of America.

During the first four years of his married life Bourganani.

of America.

During the first four years of his married life Bourganani,

During the first four years of his married life Bourganani, of America.

During the first four years of his married, life Bourganani, strange to say, proved to be an exemplary husband. But he was merely perfecting his plans in silence. His wife's property was settled on herself in her own name, and was estimated at over \$50,000. The Italians sirst step was to be from his wife the present of a hease in Washington City, worth about \$15,000. The petition was granted, and from the moment of his entrance into the possession of this property the demon of exarice seems to have senied him bedily. And now a new party appears upon the singe. A Mr. — a down-town merchani, associated with the Cuba trade, is street to have entered into a conspiracy with Bourganaut to defrand and rob the wife of the latter. B, professed to be anxious to engage in business, and introduced Mr. — to his wife. Mr. — expressed his willagness to assist B, and to take him into parinership, if the latter would advance \$20,000. The wife advanced the money. Mr. — demanded \$0,000 more. This demand was satisfied. Mr. — insatiable as a valuare, raised his price to \$29,000. Even this aun was placed at his disposal. The parties now pretoned to be gisted with their plander; Bourgabani entered into business, and

his rich, we mean his poor, wife enjoyed a few months of pa-cuniary peace. But the calm was of brief duration. Late one night Bourganani returned home "from business" and abrupt-iv demanded that \$20,000 should be paid to him the following day. He condescended to no explanations, but the money he must have. His wife refused him on the ground of her inabilibis rich, we mean may perfer derestion. Late one ingits Bourganant in the cain with the money be must be a supported that ended to explanations, but the money be must lave. His wife refused him on the ground of her inability to raise the amount required. Bourganant, who knew meither pity, gratitude, or honor, hinted that me could name a property that was available, by the amount settled upon two of her grandchildren, the girl Emility and her younger brother, who lived written with them, under his dominal) protection. Maintend and them in return, her hurband states with them, under his dominal) protection. But the states with them, under his dominal) protection. Maintend and them in return, her hurband states and for a rarity he cannot be a support of the states and them, in return, her hurband states and during his absence. Bourganani is also gald to have deposited with his "assistant as cooking the caintender of his (B. a family "as the mer, bear the mer and the protection of the states and the protection of the states are cooking the caintender of his (B. a family "as the mer, band of the protection of the states and hope and foars, her love and her price of his state. But he protection of a single house, he favor of her busband. Thus, by a stress of her protection of a single house, he favor of her busband. Thus, by a stress of her protection, he provided in the mer had been provided by the protection of a single house, he favor of her busband. Thus, hy a stress of her protection, and any of the sound of the strength of t planations, but the money he i on the ground of her inability Bourganani, who knew net

RABBITS GERDLING TRESS—SURE CURE.—These animals are great peats of nurserymen, particularly in the West, where they seem to abound, and a great many persons have given remedies against their depredations. The corresponded of The Prairie Farmer says that he saved 1,500 apple trees scatissies at a cost of less than one dollar. He procured four ounces of assignitiat, which he put into a quart of warm water, keeping the bottle warm and shaking it frequently for a week. Then he mixed the contents with regallon of fresh blood, and with that painted the boles of the trees as high as he could reach. The result was, not a tree was touched by a rabbit during the Winter. In the Spring the trees were all painted again, this time with soft scap, which gives the trees a clean, healthy appearance. nealthy appearance.

thent, and is therefore illegal and of no obligation."

It is said that the present chief Clerk of the Treasury Department at Washington has beside his own compensation (\$2.200 per annum), \$1,200 drawn by his two boys, who serve as messent gers in the same Department; and that in the United States Ireasury, **Oddom a messenger, a mere boy, receives \$1,000, while his mother and her sixtar access, pressy, \$1,500.

The University of Virginia is said to be in a flourliew Signor Bearganani permission to take a meal at her
asse occasionally. To this request Mrs. Eaton, who had
an educated in the somewhat hangkity code of the ancteat
cime, repied by a decided negative.

Time passed on, and Sig. Bearganani opened an additional
neing school at Alexandria, which was inaugurated with
at is termed informanon parlance "a grand ball"—that is, as
rand" as his very limited finances would allow. To the

The University of Virginia is said to be in a flourlishing condition. The present number of students is as follows Virginia. 5, Georgia, 4; Kentucky, 3, Texas, 3; Missaylyanis, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 1;

Carlifornia, 1.

An additional

An old "pine tree shilling" of Massachusetts coinage, of the very old and rare date, 1652, was picked up a day or two age by Orric Loomis of West Sprinsfield, an old man of 75, while walking in his own fields. The letters upon the coin the figure of the old tree, date and all, have been distinctly preserved.

Markets—Reported by Telegroph.

REFFALO, May 28, 6 p. m.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwauxee Soring, \$2 08@\$2 10. Wisconsin Spring, per sample, \$1 80@\$1 55. Corn closes quiet at 70@71c, for No. 1. Oats held at 47c. for Chicago and 50c. for Milwauxee. Other grains nominal. Canal Freights—Wheat, 14c.; Corn. 12c.; Oats, &c. to New-York. Canal Exports last 45 hours—Flour, 50 bbls.; Wheat, 27,400 bush.; Corn. 280,716 bush.; Oats, 158.

grains nominal. Canal Freights—Wheat, 44c.; Corn. 12c.; Onts. 2c., to New York. Canal Exports last 45 hours—Flour, 50 bbls.; Wheat, 27,400 bush.; Corn. 226,716 bush.; Oats. 15c. 227 bush.

CHROAGO, May 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat opened stronger at \$1 670.81 68, and closed quiet at \$1 650.81 69; for No. 1, and \$1 650.81 69 for No. 2. Corn atealy at 32.253c. for No. 1; 50.25 for No. 2. Provisions nominal. Freights firm at 14c. on Corn to Buffalo. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 331,000 bush. Corn. 134,000 bush. Corn. 134,000 bush. Corn. 134,000 bush. Corn. 50,000 bush. Wheat, 331,000 bush. Corn. 32,000 bush. Wheat, 331,000 bush. Corn. 50,000 bush. Wheat, 331,000 bush for well-received with the well-received with the

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune,

Ready this morning, contains:

News SUMMANY—Milliary, News), News from Washington, New-York, New England, the Middle States, the Southern States, the Western States, the Pacific Coast, the Territories, Political, the Freedment, the Cholera, the Fermians, Great Fire in Oil City, Domestic Miscellary, Foreign News, XXXIXTM Congress—The Proceedings on Friday, Saturday, and Indday, in rail
THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE—The Treaties of 1815; The
ain Points of the Treaty of Vienna, and the Holy Alliance Arrange OUR PURSORAN CORRESPONDENCE -London, Paris. Florence, and

Our Lungeran Correspondent—London, Paris. Florence, and Genoa Letters, I all and Accurate Particulars Concerning the Conting War in Luryope, by Our Special Correspondents.
FLORIDA—A Producation from Gov. Whise Mistrice on Yine Pacific Coast—A Letter to the Editor.
Mistrice on Yine Pacific Coast—A Letter to the Editor.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE PARSHERS CLEB—Treashy, May 15 — Fortate Rest Microscopic Examination of Petross. Trees on the Highway and Live-Funce Feats, Resi-Bad or Judas Tice, Tree-Func Grape Arbors, Gais upon Trees Made by Plawing, The Study of Betany, Masterlium. Potatocs—How to Always Get Good Frogs. The Wile-Fluit, Too Smart, Homselbd Centrolis and Conveniences, The Rain-Fall 1985. The Front of Celluir Miles Cern, and Oner Wrong. Monors, Shinking by the Aloons, A. W. M. Sof for Plastic State. Wood Preserved by Line; Water-Fewer by Night (I) Smellers; Post Night College Complete Com

usto as Food.

INDIANA-Special Correspondence; Failure of the Wheat FROM INDIANA—Special Correspondence, Famous Pert II—
The Tolkers of this Stat—A Novel, by Victor Hore, Pert II—
Book, I, Constructed, Chapters III, III, IV, V. VI, and VIII; A Caralogue
flowly as Sound, but not Safe; A Fredmanny Survey; A Word
mont the Secret With the Voyager.
Horse I, Charles Tolkers — The Cathelia World, for June; Miss
New Term and Moreon Petro on the History of Slavery in Maslove to Carlotte Time, Notice on the History of Slavery in Masmachinetts, Machanica Ten Thousand Receipts,

sachusetta; Macharate a tra racasare Poorate - Lettice Waite.
Tun Towns and its lamates—Wagner, Friery, Ferris, Coniser, end other Murderes.

Lurran FROM ROSERT DALE OWNE. - Shall There be Guaranties

for the Future, or Shall Restoration be Unconditional: The Distractioning Section; Shall Each State be Admitted as It Statines the Constitutional Amendment!

Finon Texas.—Special Correspondence; Departure of Troops: Evis y of Colored Soldiers.
The New Strinwar Concart Hall—Laying the Corner Stone of

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and A nitelems; Letters from our large corps of components; Foreign and Domestic Letters; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Discusses; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News. Exchaive Reports of the Propeedings of the Farmers Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Hortughtaria and Agricultural Information, Stock, Financial Cattae, Try Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in 17th Large Market Reports, which are published in 17th Large Market Reports, which are published in 17th Large Market Reports, which are published in 17th Charlet Tribune. The Semi-Weight Thinune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the Latest and Beat Popular Novels by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from air to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully seiceled, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in Tan Sam-Weikley Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of Tim Tribune can increased power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subsorthe for Tim Sam, Weikkey Retition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed. Persons residing in the city can find a paper can be printed. Persons residing in the city can find a more valuable journal to send to their country friends. Price free cents. Mall subsorbers, I copy I year—104 numbers—34; 2 copies, 1 year, 47; 5 centes, or over for each copy, \$3.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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GIBSON-FRAZER-On Thursday, May 24, by the Rev. Mr. Street, at the residence of the indeed brothershine. John Graham, sept. D. D. Brid Gibson to Minis Jennette Frazer, all of this city, MALLISTER-TURNER-On Thursday, May 24, 1988 at Tod. merden, Deisware Co., Franc., by the Rev. G. W. Bacon of NewsYork, W. Mitchell M Allister to Emily H., daughter of W. Turner. MARRIED.

DIED.

AULD—On Monday evening, May 28, after a short but seven lilinear Elira, wife of John R. Auld, in the Jist year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence. No. 118 West Twenty-eighthest, on Thursd day afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRIDGEMAN—On Sunday, May 27. Julis K., deughter of Alfred and Martha M. Bridgemann, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Rev. H. D. Ganses' Church. Twenty-third-at, between Saxth and Seventheaven, on Tuesday, 20th last, at 25 o'clock p. on.

BEID—In Brooklys, at the residence of her sonds law. Henry Babcock, sor. of Franklin and Lafayatte-ares, on Sunday, 37th inst., at 25 o'clock p. on.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Washington-st. M. E. Churchi, da Tuesday, May 29, at 3 o'clock.

SCOTT—At Sandy Hook, N. Y. Harbor, on Sunday night, 17th inst.

May 29, at 3 o'clock. SCOTT-At Sandy Hook, N. Y. Harbor, on Sunday night, 17th inst. Private Pairick Scott, Co. B., 2d Regiment V. V. STANNARD-in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 27, Addie youngest daughter of Capt. Elbert and Harriet E. Stemard, agodt mon he and is days.

mon he and 16 days.

WALLIS-On Sanday, May 27, of communication. William Henry Wallis, aged 31.

His remains will be removed for interment in Greenwood Cemetery from the Memories Guzzel, corner of Histomondest, and Waverley, place, on Wodnesday, May 20, at 2 p. m. His friends and those or place, on Wodnesday, May 20, at 2 p. m. His friends and those of his uncle, James Naevas, and his father-the-law Benjamin 5 hendrickton, also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 227 of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. M. A. are respectively with the state of Poughkeepste. H. Y.. Phebe Wilkinson, relict of the late Robert Wilkinson, aged 60 years.

Williamson, relief of the late Robert Williamson, aged on years.

MRY 23. Oliver, son of L. O. Wilson, etc., aged 29 years.

MRY 23. Oliver, son of L. O. Wilson, etc., aged 29 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend
his bureal, on Wednesday, MRY 20, at 3 o'cleak p. m. Carriages
with be in waiting at the depart, South Norwalk, on the arrival of the
12-15 train from New York.

Milk White in the Moonlight Gleams the Glorion superiority of this extract is attested by the number of would be imb by a special is junction. Sold by all druggiets.

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eithout Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine, Pamphlet, Mailed,
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dress the Author, E. B. E. Deverson Sa. m. to Sp. m. Invalide at a dis-Consoliations free, daily, from Sa. m. to Sp. m. Invalide at a dis-Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured, Sent free. Address. B. FOOTE, M.D. No. 1, 30 Broadway, New York. E. E. FOOTE, M.D. No. 1:75 Broadway, New York.

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DEMAS EARNES & Co.

Newspaper Folding-Machines for sele chear, size, 33x37, in good rouning order. Apply at Press Roam Tribuse Office.

The Woodhwn Cemetery is situated on the line of the Holen Ralicoad main editance at Woodhwn Stations are males at the Central Park Office No. 52 Part Twenty exists.

Wx. Clark Controller.

Wat. A BOOTH. The plant's Batton-Hole Wath.

Bartram & Fanton-Botton-Hole Machine on makes a spientifi Station-Hole on Linen. Cetton, Sila or a gight fabrica, Saircroom, No. 61 Broadway.

THE "COLORED PROPLE" OF THE man, where he received a superior classical education at a

In Texas, an effort is being made to organize a joint

stock company, to be chartered with exclusive privi-

leges and subsidies, and to be protected by legislation

gland, who reports that any number of laborers, house-

A hundred thousand or more of farm laborers, to work on the plan I proposed, for an interest in the crop, or for a term of years, can be produced, if a proper course is pursued.

He advises that steps should be taken to discourage

the organization of other companies and the sending

would produce injurious effects. He says:

pay were made clear to them.

abused and defrauded.

pound.

employ labor is what the South most needs.

sods ash factory in our whole country.

glass, and paper. The manufacturing interests depend-

ent upon soda ash and its correlatives, would forth-

with be brought to the greatest distress or to absolute

ruin: ao soon as the imported stock on hand was ex-hausted, we should have to depend on blockade-run-

ning to obtain the chemical element necessary to enable the nation to wash its clothes and raise its

diread and cakes. In the event of such a war, soda

ash would go up to two dollars a pound. Indeed, it

could not be got at any price. Our people would

of this article of prime and indispensable necessity, at

But soda ash has gone up half a cent a pound. It

is a new finetuation, which we simply wish to employ

in arging the solemn duty to make this Nation inde

pandont of Great Britain for the comfort of its social

and domestic life. The fluctuation in the price of

soda ash in 1865 was between 34 cents the pound and

enough was sent out of this country to pay inordinate profits to foreigners to have paid for the

successful establishment here of the soda ash

manufacture in at least eight different States,

and to have secured a permanently low and

steady price of the article in all the American

markets. This rise of half a cent a pound-a British

tax on every glass, soap, paper, and cotton manufac-

turer in this country-will not excite a protest. How

ash, to unite in demanding one that should immedi-

ately establish the manufacture here and save them

forever from these inevitable fluctuations in the price

Hog CHOLERA-COAL FOR CURE,-A Western farmer

says: " He is convinced that bituminous coal is a sure

preventive of hog cholers. He has four hogs that will

average 300 pounds live weight each, and now about seven

them daily with coal, and, to determine the amount

consumed, weighed it, For the first 20 days they con-

realth of the porker. The hog does not root simply for

the fun of the thing, but to supply a want of the system,

two or three weeks the propensity to root has returned.

dished producers saves the consumer.

least to the point of independence of foreign supply.

GIVE US THE SODA ASH MANU-

FACTURE.

WEST INDIES.

of other agents, as all that would be unnecessary, and All competition of this kind would have a had effect; and it is even now being felt from the separate agencies of other where States, now in Europe, bidding, as it were, against bather the second of When I state that I met with mechanics, and even mere "When I state that I met with mechanics, and even mere laborers in Scotland, who, doubting the statements I made to them of the demand for labor, rater of wages, results of crops, ste. questioned me as close as if they had been lawyers and I in the witness box. The bearing of their cross-questioning being to satisfy themselves as to what the business and resources of the country were which could afford to defer such induceously, it will be seen that prudence, good management, etc. theyough knowledge of the subject in all its bearings are medical on the part of the archite who seek to influence such a people to emigrate to new countries." Possibly this Texas agent may succeed in persuadng the canny Scotchman to immigrate to his State, ander the auspices of a company that is now pressing upon the Legislature "the enactment of such laws as will make contracts entered into in other countries mesclafina. To speak more correctly, the proportion of not only binding, but the breach of them a matter too secious in its results to be willingly risked without good But it is not likely that, so long as the North-West
the mesclaims, so faint is the tings of African blood, that to England, he was selected by the Committee of the Britoffers homesteads unincumbered by embarrassing he is generally regarded as white. It is not likely that, so long as the North-West
to England, he was selected by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to visit Hayti, with contracts, the Utopian schemes of these joint stock speculators will meet with much favor. If the State

selete, " white by law." of Texas has a "bonus of fifty acres of land to pay for every able-bodied white laborer" that shall be imported, it will be infinitely better, both for the State and the laborer, that the land should be given to the man who will improve it by tillage, rather than to a corporate monopoly for mere purposes of not wholly beyond their reach, as it was competent for any speculation. And still better, let the Legislature individual of that class, desirous of obtaining, his "privioffer a similar bonus to each and every laborer now in leges," as they were called, to apply by petition to the the State, who will settle upon, improve and cultivate lifty acres. That is, do justice to the laborers already there, willing and anxious to work for any man who will pay honest wages and accord civil ment, or, in Parliamentary language, by "a private bill." treatment. This done, chartering monopolies with subsidies of land, and sending agents abroad to induce to the class for one of their number to sue for that as a favor which it was his right to enjoy as a free British submunigration, will be unnecessary. Labor goes where it is rewarded, respected and protected, just as naturally and certainly as water flows to the sea; and as natuknown as "the whitewashed"-a term applied to them in rally and persistently refuses to go where it is despised, derision and contempt.

It was not without a hard and protracted struggle that Every intelligent laborer in this country and in the colored people succeeded in obtaining their civil and teeing Dominican independence, and appe-political rights. Year after year they petitioned the legis- the sympathies of the American Foreign S Europe knows that the South has to-day more labor than it can employ, because of its want of capital latures of the different colonies, asking for the removal of and disposition to make use of its natural advantages. What is eminently needed is capital to buy provisions preventing them from inheriting property to any greater made many valuable and highly interesting contributions amount than £1,200 currency, or \$3,600. Many of them on the natural history of the tropics. with which to feed the men who are struggling to make crops of wheat, corn and cotton; capital to pay wages to those who are already at work, and capital had been sent to the mother country by their fathers and to secure employment and pay to those who are idle, educated as gentlemen; but as the inheritance of wealth to secure employment and pay to those who are idle, because no man bath hired them. Not legislation, corporations, subsidies and capital to import, but to refused to employ them except in the most humble capaci-ties, on their return from Europe to their native land they were doomed to find their superior education a hinderance Sola ash within ten days has gone up half a cent a appeal direct to Parliament; and accordingly they sent a Well, what of that? Just this: For the bread that deputation to England to lay their grievances before that we Americans eat-for the window-glass that lights | body and seek redress at its hands. With the exception our houses, and in part shelters us from the weather of the ultra pro-Slavery men of the day, the deputation --for every pound of hard soap we use--for every was well received by all parties in England, and in due -for every pound of hard soap we use-for every time the petition which they had been instructed to prosheet of our letter, cap, and printing paper-for the pose on behalf of their constituents was presented to the House of Commons. The scene was described olesching of our cotton cloths, and very many other blessings-we are absolutely dependent on Great as being a very interesting one. The delegates were Britain. Her manufacturers of soda ash have the within the bar"-a mark of special honor monopoly of furnishing the United States with that and provided with seats. The petition was presented article, indispensably necessary in itself and in its by Lord (then simple Henry) Brougham, at that time in servelative products to the supply of the commonest the zenith of his fame as a forensic and Parliamentary wants of our social and domestic life. There is not a soda ash manufactory in the United States. There are the skeletons of many, killed dead by a competition of West India Slavery was brought ing which the question of West India Slavery was brought up. The pro-Slavery men already alluded to saw clearly that to grant the colored people what they asked ion under Free Trade tariffs or Free Trade clauses in up. Protective Tariffs, which represents the difference of the thin edge of the wages paid to common laborers in the United States wedge into the system of negro Slavery, and they and Great Britala-50 cents a day there, and \$1 50 a day here. But there is not a single living, kicking rejected. But the party in favor of equal rights as restate this our nation's dependence. If a war should break out between Great Britain and the | declared nimself on the side of the petitioners, all doubt as | of which have been entitivated to a high pitch. Poss United States, we should be instantly cut off from to the ultimate fate of the question at once departed. of a remarkably retentive memory, amply stored with vaour supply of the materials to make bread, sosp,

by large majorities.

There is no part of the West Indies in which the colored people occupy so important a place in society, and exercise so potential a political influence, as in Jamaica. respected for their virtues and usefulness. Among these In that island they sit on the judicial bench; they plead at the bar as counsellors; they are found in the pulpits of the different religious denominations; they practice as attorneys at-law, they have seats in the Legislature; they hold explate with a wide-spread distress their folly in not a respectable piace in the ranks of the medical profession; having encouraged and established the manufacture and they take a leading part in the mercantile business of the country. Brief sketches of a few of the leading men

among them may not be unacceptable to the reader.

The Hon. Edward Jordan, C. B., Governor's Secretary,

and Mayor of Kingston, is a light quadroon, and about 65 years old. His history is a singularly interesting one. His parents were from the Island of Barbadoes, but he was born in Jamaica, where he received a plain English education. His entrance into public life dates as far back as the year 1825; when he was selected by his co-patriots as one of a committee of colored men formed about that 121 cents. During much of that time, the profit the British manufacturers and importers made out of us ranged between 200 and 400 per cent. Money time to agitate for the removal of the disabilities under which the class then labored. He subsequently became editor of The Watchman, a newspaper started by the colored people of Jamaica to advocate their interests, and to expose, at the same time, the abominations of West India negro slavery. In the year 1832 a spirited article appeared in that paper, in which, with reference to Slavery, the writer said, "Let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and the system will come down by the run." For this language Jordan was indicted and put on his trial for treason, his enemics-and they were many-making sure that they would have his life. But wise it would be for these manufacturers, quitting they were doomed to disappointment. The trial lasted forever their chronic protests against a tariff on soda two days, and the charge of the presiding judge to the jury was decidedly adverse to the prisoner. The jury retired; and eleven were for a verdict of guilty, but, fortunately, the twelfth held out, declaring of the foreign article, and the extravagant profits that not if he were to die would be agree to such a verdiet. from which only home competition between estab-Nothing was therefore left but to discharge the prisoner, and thus Jordan narrowly escaped the gallows. He was, about three years after, elected, principally by the votes of the colored people, one of the members of Assembly for Kingston, his native city, and sat in that body for many years, acquiring a high reputation for ability, wisdom and moderation, while his unaffected gentleness of character and sincere patriotism had the effect of subduing and winmouths old; some three months since he began to feed ning over to him his old political enemies. He was ultimately elevated to a seat in the Legislative Conneil, or Upper Chamber, and became a member of the Executive Committee, under Sir Henry Barkly, then Governor of sumed la pounds each; during the past month he has resome a weighing again, and finds that they cal two pounds such. He thinks this daily feeding keeps them in a more Majesty the Queen, at the time, marking nealthy condition. They have no desire to root like other thous, as this coal supplies what they would get from the tool. He also contends that the catting of the shouts to prevent rooting is a barbarous, positive destruction of the her sense of his eminent services and high character by conferring upon him the title of Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. With no pretensions to oratory, he is nevertheless an admirable speaker, very effective in debate, and is a man of remarkable modesty and be tied up them, cuti and as coal answers the purpose, he ceases to root and hes down in lazy quiet. When the coal has been omitted for Governor's Secretary and Island Secretary, and as such occupies an office in the vice-regal palace.

The Hon. Richard Hill, Stipendiary Justice and Secre-England at an early age by his father, who was an English- | small,

first class grammar school. On his return to Jamaica, after traishing his education, he entered heartily into the leges and subsidies, and to be protected by legislation in a monopoly of the labor importation trade to the ports of that State. An agent has been sent to England, who reports that any number of laborers, house gland, who reports that any number of laborers, house grand, who reports that any humber of the servents, mechanics, skilled operatives, clerks, salesservents, mechanics, skilled operatives, clerks, saleslike to know what authority there was for the use of that
word? The only place he had ever seen it in history so
applied, was in the history of St. Domingo, where it was
gage themselves on fair terms, if the means and the
server wave made aleast to take a leading part in the patriotic work; and when it
was resolved to send a West India deputation of colored
men, teachers, &c., would gladly come out, and enword? The only place he had ever seen it in history so
applied, was in the history of St. Domingo, where it was
need to denote mulattoes. The remark of the Delaneed to take a leading part in the patriotic work; and when it
was resolved to send a West India deputation of colored
men to England, he was annimously chosen one of the
server wave made aleast to take a leading part in this capacity, the rendered valuable ware Senator was certainly a just reflection upon the service to the cause of which he was a representpopular ignorance respecting a class of people ative, and the petition presented to Parliament whose past history and present social con- was prepared by him. While in England on this dition present serical features of permitar and striking in- mission he was the subject of notable and most We refer to the colored people-properly so-allad fratifying attentions from many of the leading politicians of the British West Indies.

As to the word "colored" itself it is used, throughout fow distinguished peers of the realm; and was the whole of the West Indies, to denote persons of the invited by the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen mixed race (that is, partly Caucasian and partly African), Victoria, to Frogmore House, where he spent an evening. whatever the shade of their complexion, from the fair mesolafina to the dark mutatto; but is never applied, as which the writer has heard him relate. While in converin America, to the full-blooded black. Nor, in popular sation with his reval host on the condition and claims of parlance, is the term negro ever applied to any but the the colored people of the West Indies, the Duke, after pure blacks. The colored people of the West Indies are divided, as regards shades of complexion, into four classes, his hand familiarly on Mr. Hill's shoulder, and in earnest according to the proportion in which the blood of the | tones bade him be of good cheer, giving him the assurance original races from which they apring is mingled in their that the rights which he sought for his people should not veins. These classes are known as mulattees, quadreons, be withheld from them any longer. They were a loyal mesters and mescleptua. The offstring of the Caucasian and the African is called a mulatto; of the Caucasian and must have. During the evening a little girl about six must have. During the evening a little girl about six the mulatto, a quadroon; of the Caucasian and the quad- years old came running into the room in which they were roon, a mestee; and of the Cancasian and the mestee, a sitting. The Duke called her to him and presented her to Mr. Hill as his daughter, who, lifting her, placed her on blood-Caucasian or African, whatever may be the parent- his knee, where she sat for some time amusing him with age, designated by these several grades, determines the her infantile prattle. That child was the present estegory in which the individual is placed. In the case of | Queen of England. A few years after the eventful visit colonies he was formerly held as, legally, entitled to the privileges of a white man; hence the expression, now obextensively through both the French and Spanish portions In the British West Indies the colored people have for a long time enjoyed equal civil and political rights. These in several letters to the Society, which were published at they secured by an act of the Imperial Parliament, several | the time, and extensively circulated in England. On the years before the abolition of Slavery in the British posses- abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies, he was sions. But even prior to this concession, such rights were appointed by the Imperial Government a stipendiary maghas held to the present time, discharging their duties all Legislature of the Colony, asking to be admitted to the status of a citizen. If considered worthy—and he was required to produce satisfactory testimonials as to intelli-gence and character—he was admitted by a special enact-of extensive and varied literary and scientific attainments, and an admirable writer. The greater Few, however, availed themselves of this resource; it being regarded by the colored people as a sort of treason "The Birds of Jamaica," two books published a few years "The Birds of Jamaica," two books published a few years since by the celebrated English naturalist, Philip H. Gosse, was contributed by his pen. Shortly after the late ject. They who obtained citizenship in this way were invasion of Saint Domingo by Spain, he addressed a letter -printed in Jamaica-to the Hon. William H. Seward, pointing out the perfidy of Spain in attacking that Republic in the face of solemn treaties guaran the sympathies of the American Foreign Secretary in behalf of an injured people struggling for the maintenance of their liberties. He is a member of sevties, one of the most grievous and oppressive was a law eral European scientific societies, to whose journals he has

The Hon. Peter Moncriesse, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, is in complexion but slightly removed could never be theirs, as the learned professions were all from the mulatto. He was educated at the University of closed against them, and as the planters and merchants Oxford, where he gained high bonors. After taking the degree of M. A., he studied law at the Temple, and was tinction as a sound lawyer and an able and eloquent rather than a help, a curse rather than a blessing to them. pleader. About 15 years ago he was elevated to the Bench At length, having falled to obtain justice at the hands of the Colonial Legislatures, the colored people resolved to by Sir Joshua Rowe, then Chief-Justice of Jamaica. In this capacity he gained universal respect, and it was confidently expected that he would one day succeed to the Chief Justiceship; but in 1854 a change was made by the Legislature in the judicial system of the colony, and he preferred to retire upon a pension of \$1.500 per annum, which he still enjoys. He is the owner of several large gracing farms in the parish of St. Ann, Jamaica, and lives

maics, and Member of the Legislative Council, is also a quadroon. Like Monerieffe, he was educated at the Oxford University, where he distinguished himself, and took his degree of M. A. He chose the profession of the law, that island about 20 years ago. He soon made his mark, most every important case brought before the higher Courts for trial. He was made Attorney-General in 1854, accordingly fought stoutly to have the petition in which office he succeeded an eminent Irish barrister, rejected. But the party in favor of equal rights the late Hon. Dovell O Reilly. He was at the same time was too powerful for them, and when George Canning rose, elevated to the Legislative Council, in which he now sits. toward the close of the debate, and in an eloquent speech | Nature has endowed him with uncommon mental gifts, all This was Canning's last speech in Paliament. He left the ried learning, a quick perception, a lively fancy, genial House that night never again to tread the arena of his humor, and a rare command of language, he shines as an splendid triumplis. A bill securing to the colored people orator equally in the forensic and parliamentary arena. He

RASPBERRIES-CARE OF, TYING AND PRUNING.-Many persons allow the raspberries to grow at will, until the fruit begins to weigh the canes to the ground. Then they are

to be the best substance, but we have always found lard and floor apparently as good. If the wheels are kept well Wilcoerso-Covon Remedy.—Behavior is highly reconsumended by some persons who have tried it, for care of with a face of the Cancasian type, and a towering and the patient to inhale the odor, as it has also been found to be to inhale the odor of persoleum refinences.

The Hon Richard Hill, Stipendiary Justice and Secretary Magistrates' Department, is a labricated, very little difference will be found between the large of the Stipendiary Magistrates' Department, is a large of the Stipendiary Magistrates'

the rights they claimed was shortly afterward introduced is married to an English lady, daughter of a late General the rights they claimed was shortly afterward introduced into the Commons, and passed both Honses of Parliament in the East India service.

Beside the parties we have here sketched, there are several other colored men of note in Jamaica, highly may be mentioned the Hon. C. H. Jackson, Speaker of the Assembly; Dr. James Scott, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Robert Russell, esq., Registrar in Chancery ; Robert Osborn, esq., member of Assembly ; and the Rev. Alexander Foote, Methodist minister. Mr. Jackson is [an attorney-at-law, eminent in his profession, and an agreeable orator; Dr. Scott is well known as one of the most skillful surgeons in the West Indies; Mr. Russell is a ripe scholar; Mr. Osborn, a self-made man and a printer by trade, is remarkable for his sturdy common sonse and his unadorned eloquence; and Mr. Foote is a powerful and attractive preachet, his sermons being marked by great breadth of view and a striking originality in the treatment of his subjects. Many of the colored ladies of Jamaica are highly accomplished, and some of

> them very beautiful. Wreck of the Schooner Laura Jane-A Total

> PORTLAND, Monday, May 23, 1806.
>
> The Schooner Laura Jane, Capt. Doe, Bound to Boston with lumber in her hold and hay on deck, in going out yesterday misstayed and went on the rocks at the inner point of Ship Cone and quickly went to pieces. She is a total loss.

USEFUL PLANTS.—According to a German author, she number of useful plants has risen to about 12,000; but it must be remembered that these researches have been completed only in certain portions of the earth. There are no less than 2,000 known economic plants, among which are reckoned 1,100 edible fruits, berries and seeds; 50 cereals, 40 uncultivated edible grammaccous seeds, 23 of other families; 259 comestible rhizomes, roots and tabers, 37 onions, 420 vegetables and salads, 40 pains, 32 varieties of arrowroot, 31 sugars, 40 salads. Vinous drinks are obtained from 200 plants: aromatics from 256. There are 50 substitutes for codec, 129 for tea. Tannin is present in 140 plants, caontchous in 96, gutts percha in 1, rosin and balsamic gums in 389, war in 10, grease and essential oils in 330; 88 plants contain potash, soda and iodine; 600 contain dyes; 47, soap; 250, fibers which serve for weaving; 44, for paper making; 48 give maternials for roofing, 100 44, for paper making; 48 give maternials for roofing, 100 are employed for hurdles and copses. In bailding, 740 are used, and there are 615 known poisonous plants. According to Endicher, out of the 278 known natural families, 18 only seem, up to the present time, to be perfectly useless.

Rasprentiks—Care of, Tyingland Preving.—Many

tied up. This is all wrong. The new shoots or fruit-spurs tied up. This is all wrong. The new shoots or fruit-spurs have put out with reference to this free and easy growth, and when crowded together, as is necessary in tying, many of them are either broken or entirely forced out of a growing position. It is always better to tie them up as soon as uncovered in Spring, so that all the growth may be with reference to their permanent position, but if neglected until now leave them no longer. A few of the strong growing kinds may do without staking, but the majority should be tied up. Of course the pruning-shears have been among them, cutting out all dead and unsightly branches.

GREASE THE WHERES. - Oil and black lead is supposed